Package Title: Test Bank

Course Title: Sanderson, Social Psychology, Canadian Edition

Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) Social psychology is defined by all of the following **except**

a) scientific study.

b) study of how thoughts and attitudes are influenced by the social world.

c) the awareness of the influence of the individual.

d) study of how behaviours are influenced by the social world.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

2) Social psychologists are interested in all of the following topics, **except**

a) how we think about ourselves.

b) how we process and store information.

c) how we think, feel and act in the social world.

d) how our attitudes and behaviour shape the social world.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

3) “Bright colors improve students' moods” is an example of

a) hindsight bias.

b) theory.

c) hypothesis.

d) scientific method.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

4) “Negative political messages are more persuasive than positive political messages” is a(n)

a) theory.

b) research finding.

c) hypothesis.

d) untestable prediction.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

5) The scientific method is used as a research method to do all of the following, **except**

a) investigate phenomena.

b) acquire new knowledge.

c) apply common sense.

d) evaluate and integrate previous knowledge.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

6) Accepting surprising findings as true requires using

a) hindsight bias.

b) social comparison.

c) hypotheses.

d) scientific method.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

7) Social psychologists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when conducting research.

a) the scientific method

b) behaviourism

c) the self-fulfilling prophecy

d) hindsight bias

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

8) “The hotter a testing room is, the lower the test scores will be,” is an example of

a) the scientific method.

b) a hypothesis.

c) hindsight bias.

d) the self-fulfilling prophecy.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

9) How our views about ourselves are dependent on our environment is also referred to as

a) social-presentation.

b) self-presentation.

c) self-perception.

d) environmental perception.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

10) Assessing your place amongst a new group of people is an example of the environment's influences on

a) environmental perception.

b) self-perception.

c) self-presentation.

d) self-assessment.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

11) Holly has a hybrid electric car and believes that this sends the message that she is concerned about the environment. Owning a hybrid electric car conveys a part of Holly's

a) global awareness.

b) green-presentation.

c) self-sacrifice.

d) self-presentation.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

12) “I have fashion sense” is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as fashion designer labels is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) self-perception; self-presentation

b) self-perception; social presentation

c) self-presentation; self perception

d) self-presentation; social perception

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

13) After observing Nicole sitting quietly at a party, you assume that Nicole is an introvert. That assumption is a

a) self-perception.

b) social perception.

c) self-presentation.

d) social-presentation.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

14) Which of the following is an example of social cognition?

a) You think of yourself as a “jock”.

b) You always buy expensive clothing to impress your friends.

c) You attend every class lecture.

d) You decide that the new girl in class must be a snob because you saw her sitting by herself in the cafeteria.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

15) Chartrand & Bargh (1999) found that participants in an experiment unconsciously mimicked their partner’s behaviour, such as rubbing their face or shaking a foot. This is an example of

a) social influence.

b) social cognition.

c) self-presentation.

d) self-perception.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

16) The fact that you are more likely to help a person in need when no one else is around can be explained by

a) internal attributions.

b) self comparison.

c) self misperception.

d) social influence.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

17) Even though more people die from heart attacks than in airplane accidents, people are more likely to fear air travel. This is an explanation of error in our

a) self misperception.

b) self attributes.

c) canine perception.

d) social cognition.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

18) How we think about the world is known as

a) self cognition.

b) self perception.

c) social cognition.

d) social perception.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

19) Kai is interested in working in advertising so he is studying how to impact people's attitudes and behaviours through

a) social presentation.

b) cognitive presentation.

c) social influence.

d) social advertising.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

20) Eric expected the children dressed in soccer uniforms to be experienced players so he put them on the first team; the team consequently played very well and won several games. This example demonstrates

a) self influence.

b) self-fulfilling prophecy.

c) self comparison.

d) self control.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

21) Andy watched as the man pulled a wallet from someone else's backpack, but when he noticed that others saw it and did nothing. Andy did nothing as well. Andy's inaction was the result of

a) social influence.

b) social perception.

c) social comparison.

d) social presentation.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

22) You are less likely to litter in the presence of other people, due to

a) social perception.

b) self cognition.

c) social influence.

d) self attributes.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

23) Other people's attitudes and behaviours influence our own thoughts and behaviours; a process known as

a) social perception.

b) social influence.

c) self cognition.

d) public self influence.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

24) MacDonald and Hynie (2008) found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influenced students’ decisions about using a condom during sex.

a) religious background

b) fear of pregnancy

c) fear of contracting sexually-transmitted infections (STIs)

d) ambivalence about sexual activity

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

25) Social psychology includes all of the following, **except**

a) how we think about ourselves.

b) how we think and behave in the social world.

c) how our attitudes and behaviours shape the social world.

d) how our dispositional traits remain stable over time.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

26) Erica feels much taller when she is with the other teens from her youth group than she does when she spends time with the other members of the school basketball team. This is an example of which aspect of social psychology?

a) how we think, feel, and act in the social world

b) how our attitudes and behaviours shape the social world

c) how we think about ourselves

d) how we process and store information

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

27) When Clint realized that the prices at this restaurant were more expensive than he had ever paid before, he assumed that the food there would be superior to others. This is an example of which aspect of social psychology?

a) how we think, feel, and act in the social world

b) how our attitudes and behaviours shape the social world

c) how we think about ourselves

d) how we process and store information

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

28) Vicki didn't expect Jessica to be very good at soccer so she didn't bother to take her to many of the soccer practices. As a result, Jessica was not very good at soccer and didn't get to play often at the matches. This is an example of which aspect of social psychology?

a) how we think, feel, and act in the social world

b) how our attitudes and behaviours shape the social world

c) how we think about ourselves

d) how we process and store information

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

29) One topic that social psychologists study is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or how we think about ourselves.

a) self-presentation

b) social perception

c) self-perception

d) social cognition

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

30) Carrie works hard to appear to be rich. She flaunts expensive jewellery, drives a fancy car, and wears designer clothing. Carrie is focusing on her

a) self-perception.

b) social perception.

c) self-presentation.

d) self-fulfilling prophecy.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how we think about people and about the social world.

a) The fundamental attribution error

b) Self-perception

c) Social cognition

d) Social influence

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

32) Social cognition is one type of

a) social perception.

b) self-perception.

c) social influence.

d) behaviourism.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

33) One subtle example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the finding that people tend to be more willing to help someone when they are alone with the victim than when other people are present.

a) self-presentation

b) social influence

c) behaviourism

d) the self-fulfilling prophecy

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

34) Dal Cin, MacDonald, Fong, Zanna, & Elton-Marshall (2006) found that the effectiveness of a health intervention program designed to increase condom use during sex can be increased by strategies such as

a) having participants watch a video documentary about people with HIV/AIDS.

b) asking participants to donate to the HIV/AIDS Foundation.

c) giving participants a friendship bracelet that reminded them of people with HIV/AIDS.

d) having participants attend a talk given by a person who has HIV/AIDS.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

35) In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a person's expectations about someone else causes them to elicit the expected behaviours from the individual.

a) fundamental attribution error

b) social cognition

c) social influence

d) self-fulfilling prophecy

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

36) Tamara is working at an ice cream shop when a man dressed in tight clothing comes in. Tamara figures the guy must be a jerk because she knew someone who dressed like that and was rude to women. Instead of her normal friendly greeting, Tamara says, “So what do you want?” The man shouts his order at her. He sure is rude, Tamara thinks as she scoops his ice cream. This best exemplifies

a) poor self-perception.

b) a self-fulfilling prophecy.

c) the fundamental attribution error.

d) Gestalt psychology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

Question type: True/False

37) Social psychology examines the influence of personality on an individual's beliefs and behaviours.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

38) A correlation is a testable prediction about the conditions under which an event will occur.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

39) Self-perception is how we view ourselves, in particular, how these views depend upon our environment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

40) Self-presentation strategies help Ali impress the job interviewer.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

41) People's social perceptions are most often influenced by situational factors, ignoring the personal.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

42) Our beliefs about the social world only influence our behaviours when we know our beliefs are accurate.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

Question type: Text Entry

43) The scientific study of how people's thoughts, attitudes, and behaviours are influenced by factors in the social world is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: social psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term to describe how people work to convey certain images of themselves to others.

Answer: Self-presentation

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term to describe how we think about ourselves.

Answer: Self-perception

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process used to describe how people form impressions and make inferences about other people and events in the social world.

Answer: Social perception

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

47) How we think about the social world can be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: social cognition

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

48) The impact of other people's attitudes and behaviours on our own thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and behaviour is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: social influence

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: What social psychology is.

Section Reference 1: What Is Social Psychology?

Question type: Multiple Choice

49) Factors influencing early research in social psychology included all of the following, **except**

a) psychodynamic psychology.

b) Gestalt psychology.

c) historical events.

d) behaviourism.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

50) Understanding behaviour due to positive and negative events on that behaviour is the focus of

a) Gestalt psychology.

b) behaviourism.

c) cognitive psychology.

d) psychodynamic psychology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

51) According to behaviourism, a behaviour followed by a reward would

a) increase.

b) decrease.

c) be unaffected.

d) stop.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

52) The social learning perspective was strongly influenced by

a) Gestalt psychology.

b) behaviourism.

c) psychodynamic psychology.

d) humanism.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

53) The social learning perspective describes people in all of the following ways, **except**

a) they form behaviours when reinforced for that behaviour.

b) they form behaviours when they observe others reinforced for that behaviour.

c) people make interpretations of their behaviour based on their feelings and attitudes.

d) people form positive attitudes about behaviours they observe.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

54) The branch of psychology that emphasized the importance of looking at the whole as opposed to distinct parts is known as

a) behaviourism.

b) cognitive psychology.

c) humanism.

d) Gestalt psychology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

55) Who is the Gestalt psychologist often considered the founder of social psychology?

a) Kurt Lewin

b) Sigmund Freud

c) B.F. Skinner

d) Edward Thorndike

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

56) All of the following historical events had an influence on the new subfield of social psychology **except**

a) Hitler's rise to power in Germany in the 1930’s.

b) Nazi atrocities during World War II.

c) imprisonment of political dissidents in Turkey in the 1930’s.

d) women entering the workforce during World War II.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

57) In response to the earlier research on evil behaviour, more recent research in social psychology has developed in a new subfield of

a) virtuous psychology.

b) strengths psychology.

c) altruistic psychology.

d) positive psychology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

58) The focus of positive psychology includes all of the following, **except**

a) people's virtues and strengths.

b) traits associated with life satisfaction.

c) stereotyping and prejudice.

d) attraction and leadership.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

59) The first social psychology textbook was written by

a) Floyd Allport.

b) Sigmund Freud.

c) Kurt Lewin.

d) B.F. Skinner.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

60) Timmy is more likely to clean his room in the future if he is given a popsicle after each time he cleans it. This best exemplifies which perspective?

a) Gestalt psychology

b) Positive psychology

c) Behaviourism

d) The fundamental attribution error perspective

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

61) Which of the following people was a renowned behaviourist?

a) Stanley Milgram

b) B.F. Skinner

c) Kurt Lewin

d) Floyd Allport

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

62) The classic *Dog Picture* is an example of

a) behaviourism.

b) the self-fulfilling prophecy.

c) Gestalt psychology.

d) positive psychology.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

63) Who is considered to be the father of modern social psychology?

a) Kurt Lewin

b) Floyd Allport

c) Sigmund Freud

d) B.F. Skinner

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

64) Muzafer Sherif's life experiences led him to conduct studies on

a) the fundamental attribution error.

b) self-perception.

c) group influence.

d) positive psychology.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

65) Who conducted classic research on the role of authority in leading to obedience?

a) Kenneth Clark

b) B.F. Skinner

c) Kurt Lewin

d) Stanley Milgram

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

66) According to positive psychologists, all of the following are virtues associated with life satisfaction **except**

a) humanity.

b) extraversion.

c) justice.

d) transcendence.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

67) How can the subfield of positive psychology best be characterized?

a) as a subfield directly sparked by horrific events like the Holocaust

b) as a new subfield that studies topics early social psychologists omitted

c) as the first subfield in social psychology

d) as a subfield created by Kurt Lewin

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

Question type: True/False

68) Social psychology is one of the oldest fields in the discipline of psychology.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

69) The social learning perspective has its foundation in Gestalt psychology.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

70) Through behaviourism, one can infer people's feelings, thoughts, and attitudes.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

71) Gestalt psychologists were interested in the distinctive parts of any object.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

72) A Gestalt psychologist, Kurt Lewin, is often considered the founder of modern social psychology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

73) Hindsight bias exists when you believe that you knew the research results all along.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

Question type: Text Entry

74) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a perspective that describes behaviour as determined by rewards and punishment.

Answer: Behaviourism

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology has evolved over time.

Section Reference 1: How Has Social Psychology Evolved over Time?

Question type: Multiple Choice

75) The bias that encourages people to think they “knew it all along,” is known as

a) hindsight bias.

b) social comparison.

c) social bias.

d) identical bias.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

76) Once people hear the findings of the research, they often express the belief that those results were to be expected, a bias known as

a) social comparison.

b) social cognition.

c) social bias.

d) hindsight bias.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

77) Using economic principles to examine gender differences in sexual behaviour, Baumeister & Vohs (2004) concluded that viewing sex as a resource, it is

a) bought by women, sold by men.

b) a negotiation that is neither bought or sold.

c) bought by men, sold by women.

d) a negotiation in which it is bought by both men and women.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

78) One way to avoid thinking that beliefs are nothing more than common sense is to use

a) hindsight bias.

b) scientific method.

c) social comparison.

d) behaviourism.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

79) According to the author, why could the ready application of social psychology theories and research be considered a curse?

a) because people may view social psychology as “common sense”

b) because people may use the theories and research without understanding the effort that went into creating them

c) because people may misuse the theories and research to do harmful things

d) actually the author does not believe it could be considered a curse

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

80) The tendency to think an outcome was inevitable after the outcome is known is called the

a) fundamental attribution error.

b) positive psychology hypothesis.

c) hindsight bias.

d) scientific method.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

81) According to the box on gender differences in sexual behaviour, which of the following is true?

a) Sex for women is largely a no-cost proposition.

b) Women tend to desire sex earlier in a relationship than men do.

c) Women are more interested in “one-night stands” than are men.

d) Sex for men is largely a no-cost proposition.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

82) According to the text, gender differences in sexual behaviour can be explained using what kind of principles?

a) economic

b) positive psychology

c) sexual

d) hindsight bias

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

83) According to the author, the finding that happy people make more money is a good example of

a) how initial findings are often incorrect.

b) the need for critical thinking when considering research findings.

c) the hindsight bias in action.

d) the fundamental attribution error in action.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

84) Research that demonstrates a relationship between two things, for example, family dinners and better grades, requires all of the following considerations, **except**

a) critical thinking.

b) causal statements.

c) alternative explanations.

d) additional questioning.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

Question type: True/False

85) People may view social psychology as mere common sense due to the early focus on horrific world events.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: Whether social psychology is really just common sense.

Section Reference 1: Is Social Psychology Really Just Common Sense?

Question type: Multiple Choice

86. People from individualistic cultures tend to attribute behaviour to

a) internal factors.

b) situational factors.

c) external factors.

d) environmental factors.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

87) Norelle decided that the man who rushed to the front of the line did so due to situational factors. She may have attributed his behaviour to

a) type A personality.

b) friends waiting impatiently in the car.

c) aggressivness.

d) rudeness.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

88) Eva attributed the man beeping his horn to internal traits. She may have thought his behaviour was due to

a) heavy traffic.

b) bad weather.

c) poor placement of the car horn.

d) aggression.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

89) A woman is late for a dentist appointment. This occurred because she hit construction on her way to the office. The construction is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that caused the woman's tardiness.

a) internal trait

b) self-fulfilling prophecy

c) situational factor

d) internal characteristic

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

90) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to the role of individual differences as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to the role of the situation.

a) Social psychology; personality psychology

b) Clinical psychology; personality psychology

c) Personality psychology; social psychology

d) Social psychology; clinical psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

91) Psychologists who focus on individual differences are connected to the subfield of

a) social psychology.

b) personality psychology.

c) behaviourism.

d) clinical psychology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

92) The subfield of psychology that focuses on diagnosis and treatment of mental health problems is known as

a) clinical psychology.

b) social psychology.

c) personality psychology.

d) behaviourism.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

93) Self-esteem or prosocial orientation are two examples of ways that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology may be a focus for social psychology research.

a) clinical psychology

b) evolutionary psychology

c) personality psychology

d) cognitive psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

94) The subfield of psychology that examines mental processes such as thinking, remembering, and learning is known as

a) clinical psychology.

b) cognitive psychology.

c) personality psychology.

d) social psychology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

95) Combining principles of social psychology and cognitive psychology is the perspective known as

a) socio-cultural psychology.

b) cultural psychology.

c) social cognitive psychology.

d) socio-personal psychology.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

96) A researcher who examines how the level of altruism in parents influences the level of altruism in their children is probably working in the subfield of biology known as

a) social neuroscience.

b) behavioural genetics.

c) evolutionary psychology.

d) behavioural biology.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

97) Social psychologists study the groups' influence on the individual; a focus which is shared with the discipline of

a) anthropology.

b) economics.

c) biology.

d) sociology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

98) Which subfield of psychology examines how biological factors influence the survival of certain selected behaviours over time?

a) cognitive psychology

b) evolutionary psychology

c) behaviourism

d) social neuroscience

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

99) A researcher interested in how neural processes influence attitudes and behaviours works within the subfield of

a) social neuroscience.

b) evolutionary psychology.

c) cognitive psychology.

d) behavioural genetics.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

100) Social psychologists who are interested in brain activity and experiences in the social world are working within the subfield of

a) behavioural genetics.

b) behavioural biology.

c) evolutionary neuroscience.

d) social neuroscience.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

101) Eisenberger, Lieberman & Williams (2003) examined neural activity during a virtual game of CyberBall. They found the participant who felt ignored or rejected used areas of the brain that are usually activated when people experience

a) depression.

b) creativity.

c) jealousy.

d) physical pain.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

102) The discipline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examines the concept of culture and the role of culture on people's attitudes and behaviour.

a) anthropology

b) economics

c) geography

d) sociology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

103) Social psychologists' interest in the impact of culture on people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, is a focus shared with the discipline of

a) economics.

b) anthropology.

c) biology.

d) sociology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

104) The application of social, cognitive, and emotional biases to explain how people make economic decisions is represented in the field of

a) behavioural neuroscience.

b) behavioural genetics.

c) behavioural economics.

d) behavioural evolution.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

105) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focus on the role of individual differences in explaining how people feel and behave in distinct ways.

a) Biologists

b) Personality psychologists

c) Cognitive psychologists

d) Gestalt psychologists

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

106) A personality psychologist is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a social psychologist is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) internal traits; situational factors

b) behaviourism; the fundamental attribution error

c) individual differences; internal traits

d) situational factors; internal traits

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

107) A research question such as “Do people who attend church regularly have higher self-esteem?” would most likely be asked by a

a) church leader.

b) social psychologist.

c) cognitive psychologist.

d) personality psychologist.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

108) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ focuses on diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

a) Personality psychology

b) Sociology

c) Clinical psychology

d) Cognitive psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

109) Which of the following individuals would be most likely to study thinking and memory?

a) Dr. Rashid, a clinical psychologist

b) Dr. Abraham, a cognitive psychologist

c) Dr. Patel, a behaviourist

d) Dr. Smith, a biologist

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

110) The combination of social psychology and cognitive psychology is called

a) the social cognitive perspective.

b) the positive psychology perspective.

c) the cognitive socialization perspective.

d) the sociocultural perspective.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

111) How do social psychologists differ from sociologists?

a) Social psychologists study behaviour in groups while sociologists do not.

b) Social psychologists study the effect of the group in general while sociologists study the influence of the group on the individual.

c) Social psychologists focus on immediate, specific variables while sociologists focus on group-level variables.

d) None of these.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

112) The field of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examines the structure, function, growth, origin and evolution of living things.

a) personality psychology

b) anthropology

c) biology

d) economics

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

113) When a sibling or parent suddenly collapses, we are much more likely to help than when a cousin or grandparent collapses. This finding can be explained by

a) Gestalt psychology.

b) evolutionary psychology.

c) anthropology.

d) social neuroscience.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

114) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how social factors influence brain activity and how brain activity influences attitudes and behaviours.

a) Sociology

b) Social neuroscience

c) Economics

d) Clinical psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

115) What techniques do social neuroscientists use to study the interaction between neural processes and peoples’ attitudes and behaviours?

a) X-Rays and PET scans

b) X-Rays and CAT scans

c) PET scans and fMRI

d) CAT scans and fMRI

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

116) Neuroscience research indicates that social rejection is processed in which part of the brain?

a) The part of the brain that processes memories

b) The part of the brain that processes language

c) The part of the brain that processes physical pain

d) The part of the brain that processes visual input

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

117) Mary’s social psychology research examines the role of culture in a person’s exercise habits. Her project might also be of interest to a(n)

a) sociologist.

b) anthropologist.

c) social neuroscientist.

d) economist.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

118) In graduate school, Charles is conducting research on why people make choices that do not maximize their well-being. What field is Charles most likely working in?

a) economics

b) clinical psychology

c) anthropology

d) personality psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

119) The study of how social, emotional, and cognitive biases affect how people make economic decisions is called

a) behavioural economics.

b) social economics.

c) social neuroscience.

d) behavioural genetics.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

Question type: Text Entry

120) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on how people think about themselves and make judgments and decisions about the world.

Answer: social cognitive

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

121) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a subfield of social psychology which examines how factors in the social world influence activity in the brain, as well as how neural processes influence attitudes and behaviours.

Answer: Social neuroscience

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

122) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a subfield of economics which applies research on social, cognitive, and emotional biases to understand how people make economic decisions.

Answer: Behavioural economics

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology is connected to other fields.

Section Reference 1: How Is Social Psychology Connected to Other Fields?

Question type: Multiple Choice

123) An emphasis on personal qualities as opposed to group memberships most likely represents a(n)

a) Eastern country.

b) collectivist culture.

c) individualistic culture.

d) interdependent culture.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

124) A culture which views behaviours emerging from individuals’ unique attributes is probably a(n)

a) collectivistic culture.

b) individualistic culture.

c) interdependent culture.

d) Eastern country.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

125) In a collectivist culture, all of the following values are present, **except**

a) personal identity.

b) harmony.

c) cooperation.

d) interdependence.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

126) In an individualistic culture, all of the following values are present, **except**

a) self-reliance.

b) autonomy.

c) independence.

d) social identity.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

127) The perspective that describes behaviours in part by social and/or cultural context is known as

a) socio-cultural.

b) anthropological.

c) behavioural culture.

d) behavioural social.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

128) “Be all you can be” would be an adage probably found in a(n)

a) individualistic culture.

b) interdependent culture.

c) Eastern country.

d) collectivist culture.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

129) A culture which view behaviours focusing on the group is probably a(n)

a) individualistic culture.

b) independent culture.

c) collectivist culture.

d) Western country.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

130) The needs of the group is more important than those of the individual in a(n)

a) independent culture.

b) collectivist culture.

c) Western country.

d) individualistic culture.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

131) An advertisement that proclaims “A leader among leaders” most likely represents a(n)

a) interdependent culture.

b) Eastern country.

c) collectivist country.

d) individualistic culture.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

132) An advertisement that proclaims “Your business success – Harmony” most likely represents a(n)

a) Western country.

b) individualistic culture.

c) independent culture.

d) collectivist culture.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

133) An emphasis on group memberships as opposed to personal qualities most likely represents a(n)

a) collectivist culture.

b) Western country.

c) individualistic culture.

d) independent culture.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

134) Jordan's friend got into a car accident. Jordan assumes it happened because her friend is a bad driver, **not** because the roads were slippery that day. Jordan is experiencing

a) a self-fulfilling prophecy.

b) self-presentation.

c) self-perception.

d) the fundamental attribution error.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures

and subcultures.

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

135) According to cross-cultural research, in which type of culture are people more likely to make the fundamental attribution error?

a) a culture emphasizing group memberships

b) a culture which stresses interdependence

c) a collectivist culture

d) an individualistic culture

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

136) All of the following are examples of subcultures that may be studied by social psychologists, **except**

a) West coast and East coast.

b) Muslim and Christian.

c) college students and non-high school graduates.

d) individualistic and collectivist.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

137) Tre believes that a person's race, gender, and nationality all impact how that person will behave in various situations. Tre most strongly fits with which perspective?

a) the behavioural genetics perspective

b) behaviourism

c) the sociocultural perspective

d) the social cognitive perspective

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

138) When asked to describe herself, MaryAnn says that she is conscientious, thoughtful, and ambitious. Lorrie, on the other hand, describes herself as a mother, a member of a local softball team, and a sister. Which of the following statements is true about MaryAnn and Lorrie?

a) They both seem to be strongly individualistic.

b) They both seem to be strongly collectivistic.

c) MaryAnn seems to be collectivistic while Lorrie seems to be individualistic.

d) MaryAnn seems to be individualistic while Lorrie seems to be collectivistic.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

139) All of the following are classic individualistic ideals **except**

a) Be unique.

b) Occupy one's proper place.

c) Promote own goals.

d) Be direct.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

140) Which of the following is **not** an example of a collectivistic culture?

a) Mexico

b) Japan

c) France

d) China

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

141) What can be concluded about how culture affects views of attractiveness?

a) Culture does not affect views of attractiveness in any way.

b) Culture affects both the personality traits and physical traits that are considered attractive.

c) Culture affects what personality traits are considered attractive, but not what physical traits are considered attractive.

d) Culture affects what physical traits are considered attractive, but not what personality traits are considered attractive.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

142) What can be concluded about how culture impacts the fundamental attribution error?

a) The fundamental attribution error only occurs in the United States.

b) In many collectivistic cultures, the fundamental attribution error does not occur.

c) In most individualistic cultures, the fundamental attribution error does not occur.

d) The fundamental attribution error is universal.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

143) When Canadian children of European and Chinese descent were asked about their early childhood memories, researchers found that

a) all the children made the fundamental attribution error.

b) the children of European descent had most memories involving a group.

c) the children of Chinese descent had most memories involving a group.

d) the children of European descent tended to make the fundamental attribution error.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

144) The perspective which describes people's behaviour and mental processes as shaped in part by their social and/or cultural contact, including race, gender, and nationality is known as the

a) behaviourist perspective.

b) humanistic perspective.

c) social cognitive perspective.

d) sociocultural perspective.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

145) Considering the cultural influence on personal space and how that impacts on behaviour can be considered through the lens of the

a) social cognitive perspective.

b) sociocultural perspective.

c) behaviourist perspective.

d) humanistic perspective.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

146) Different groups based on characteristics such as the region of a given country, socioeconomic status, or religion are known as

a) cliques.

b) subgroups.

c) subcultures.

d) communities.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

147) According to Berger and Luckmann (1966), “What is real to a Tibetan monk may not be real to an American businessman". This statement is an example of

a) the social constructionist perspective.

b) the subcultural critique.

c) the sociocultural perspective.

d) mainstream social psychology.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

Question type: Text Entry

148) The perspective which describes people's behaviour and mental processes as shaped in part by their social and/or cultural context including race, gender, and nationality is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: socio-cultural perspective

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: How social psychology applies across cultures and subcultures.

Section Reference 1: How Does Social Psychology Apply across Cultures and Subcultures?

Question type: Essay

149) What role does social psychology play within the subfields of personality psychology, clinical psychology and cognitive psychology? Give an example of the type of question that each area may study.

Answer: